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and are familiar with modulation, often flat in course of rehearsal to a semitone or more below the initial pitch; solo singers are frequently off pitch. Now suppose that we had no system of notation, but were limited to phonograph records of actual performance; and suppose that these records were examined by help of a specially tuned harmonical, and the exact pitch of every tone noted. Would not the examiner be justified in attributing to us the conception of adiatonic intervals?

Mention must be made, finally, of the chapter on Rhythm, in which the author corrects the exaggerated views of certain previous writers. It is not true, he declares, that primitive man has developed rhythm to a plane higher than that attained by civilization; neither is it true that his conception of rhythm is wholly at variance with ours. The fact is that, to the Indian, the drum is primary. The dance is the vehicle of the expression of his deepest feelings; dance and song almost always go together; to drum is instinctively with him to set the tempo and mark the rhythm for a dance. Habitually and irresistibly he drums with steadiness, according to a set plan, varying the stroke only when some uncommon feature of the dance calls for a change of step or tempo. But now comes the development of melody; there is conflict between voice and drum, and the voice weakens. "Melody, therefore, became distorted; it was hindered in its natural development, struggling always to assert its spontaneous freedom, and always restrained by the habit of the drum, which the Indian would abandon no more readily than he would abandon any other of his numerous traditions. . . . Both, drumbeat and song, are ingenuous expressions of his nature. One is extremely primitive, the other comparatively advanced, and as he is still primitive he clings to his cheerful noise, understanding it, aroused by it, while his musical soul toils darkly on toward an expression that aims ever at and sometimes attains symmetry. All of which is to say that he drums as he does because he knows no better."

Difficulty arises, then, only when the attempt is made to square up the time-value of the notes sung with that of the drum-rhythm. A singer "will start his drum in 9-8, for example, and begin bravely to sing against it in 4-4; but after a few measures of success he breaks away, and from then on the value of his notes can be expressed only approximately." The drum may be as steady as a metronome; but if the series of beats is plotted out in relation to the voice, a visual illusion of irregularity of rhythm must necessarily be produced. This view is, without any question, to be preferred to the rival theory.

EDWARD P. HAVELOCK.

Beasts and Men: being Carl Hagenbeck's Experiences for Half a Century among Wild Animals. An abridged translation by H. S. R. Elliot and A. G. Thacker. With an Introduction by Chalmers Mitchell. Photogravure portrait of the author and 99 other illustrations. London and New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. xiii, 299.

This is one of the most interesting, as well as one of the best appointed books upon popular science that appeared during the winter holiday season of 1909. As the title indicates, it gives Carl Hagenbeck's own account of his life and fortunes, from the first modest establishment in the Spielbudenplatz at Hamburg to the creation of the great Zoölogical Park at Stellingen. Methods of capture, methods of transportation, of housing, of feeding, of training animals are set forth in an admirably direct and simple manner; and the narrative is interspersed with anecdotes of exciting events in the career of Mr. Hagenbeck himself or of his travellers and associates.

The book is essentially popular in intention; and Mr. Hagenbeck is a trainer and exhibitor of animals, not a professional naturalist. Nevertheless, his pages are full of accurate and detailed statements which cannot but be of service to the student of comparative psychology, who is concerned to maintain his subjects in full health and under conditions as nearly natural as possible. He insists, for instance, as Darwin had insisted before him, that animals have their special temperaments, their idiosyncrasies. "It is now universally recognized that each animal has its own peculiar characteristics . . . over and above the general psychological character which it shares with all other members of its species. This is a discovery I had to make for myself, and a most important one it is for the trainer. . . . On the occasion of my first attempt to introduce the humane system of training, out of twenty-one lions only four proved to be of any use for my purpose." The fact has, of course, been amply verified by recent experimental work upon the higher animals. As regards the humane method of training, Mr. Hagenbeck is enthusiastic; Dr. Mitchell, in his prefatory note, while he freely admits the author's own love of animals, and his ability and experience in dealing with them, confesses to a continued scepticism. The humane method appears to be a method of infinite patience, sanctioned by moderate reward and moderate punishment; it is evidently, therefore, a method only for the elect among trainers. The psychologist must regret that he is not taken further behind the scenes; but the topic would probably fail to interest the general reader.

Another point of great interest is this: that even exotic animals may be acclimatized, if only they are allowed air and exercise. Photographs are shown of ostriches, Dorcas gazelles, lions and kangaroos ranging freely in the snow at Stellingen. Mr. Hagenbeck's experience here confirms and extends that of the famous Crimean naturalist, M. Falz-Fein, of the Duke of Bedford and of Lord Rothschild. In view of the approaching extermination of much of the African and Australian fauna, the author suggests the formation of a large park in Florida; a reserve of even 1,000 acres would do good zoölogical service; and the initial cost need not exceed \$250,000. The excellence of the climate would render unnecessary most if not all of the usual expense of special, massively constructed houses with elaborate heating-arrangements, etc. Indeed, on the open-air system, this expense is in the main avoidable even for the ordinary town-gardens; and Mr. Hagenbeck thinks that there is no town of 100,000 inhabitants that may not have its collection of animals, administered at trifling cost and with small risk of loss.

The chapters of the book are entitled: *My Life in the Animal Trade*, *My Park at Stellingen*, *How Wild Animals are Caught*, *Carnivores in Captivity*, *Training Wild Animals*, *The Great Herbivores*, *Reptiles in Captivity*, *Acclimatization and Breeding*, *Animals in Sickness*, *Life at Stellingen*, *The Ostrich Farm at Stellingen*, and *Anthropoid Apes*. All are freely illustrated from photographs. In the concluding chapter, to which the psychologist naturally turns with especial interest, the trainer practically excludes the naturalist in Mr. Hagenbeck's account, though there are a few observations of scientific interest. "I am hoping before long," the author remarks, "to be able to exhibit such educational results in my apes as have never been achieved or even thought possible before."

FRANCIS JONES.

The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas, by EDWARD WESTER-MARCK. London, Macmillan and Company, Vol. i, 1906. pp. xxi, 716 Price, \$3.50.

This work, by the illustrious author of *The History of Human*